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Forest Service News



Pacific Northwest Region
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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

R-20
5-15-81

National Forest Map Price Raised

Reflecting rising costs of printing and administering the distribution of National Forest visitor and wilderness maps, the USDA Forest Service announced the maps will cost one dollar, up from 50 cents, effective May 18.

Mailed requests postmarked before May 18 will be honored at the old price. The price hike is the first since the map sale program was begun in January 1976.

Funds received from the map sales have been earmarked for reprinting and updating existing maps and producing new ones.

In Oregon and Washington, maps for sale include the visitor maps of the 19 National Forests, and the following Wilderness maps -- Eagle Cap, Glacier Peak, Goat Rocks, Kalmiopsis, Mt. Hood, Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington, Three Sisters, and the newly-published "Mount St. Helens and Vicinity" map.

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R-21
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Most Wildernesses to Require Permit

Permits will be required this summer in 13 of 18 Wildernesses within the National Forests of Oregon and Washington, according to the USDA-Forest Service.

Free permits will be required for all visits to Diamond Peak, Eagle Cap, Hells Canyon, Mountain Lakes, Mt. Hood, Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington, Strawberry Mountain, and Three Sisters Wildernesses in Oregon and for the Pasayten Wilderness in Washington. Permits will be required only for overnight trips in the Glacier Peak, Goat Rocks, and Mt. Adams Wildernesses in Washington. No permit is required for the Alpine Lakes Wilderness in Washington, the Gearhart Mountain, Kalmiopsis, and the Wild Rogue Wildernesses in Oregon, and the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness in the Umatilla National Forest in both Oregon and Washington.

The permit system will be in effect from June 15 to November 15, except for the Glacier Peak, Pasayten, and Eagle Cap Wildernesses where it is in effect all year.

The permit system is part of a continuing effort to better manage the areas to prevent destruction of the wilderness values and preserve the experience sought by more hikers and equestrians each year, according to R.E. Worthington, Regional Forester, Pacific Northwest Region.

(more)

Permit information helps managers relate recreational use to ecological impacts, set trail maintenance priorities, and plan work for Wilderness rangers.

Permits may be obtained by mail or in person for all Wildernesses in Washington and the Eagle Cap and Hells Canyon in Oregon by applying to the National Forest administering the Wilderness to be visited. The remaining Wildernesses in Oregon requiring permits will have permits available at self-service stations at each trailhead leading into the Wildernesses.

Persons starting trips in the North Cascades National Park may obtain a National Park Service permit also valid in the Glacier Peak and Pasayten Wildernesses administered by the Forest Service.

Applicants for the free permits will be told of certain restrictions, such as size of party, in some Wildernesses.

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Special Information (large manuscript relative to wilderness)

important, not truly wilderness principles, and plan work for wilderness

regions

Permits may be obtained by mail or in person for all wilderness
in Washington and one Eagle Cap and Hells Canyon in Oregon by applying
to the National Forest administering the wilderness to be visited. The
visiting wilderness in Oregon requiring permits will have permits
available at self-service stations at each trailhead leading into the

Wilderness.

Persons starting trips in the North Canadian National Park may obtain
a National Park Service permit also valid in the Glacier Park and Parkway
Wilderness administered by the Forest Service.
Applications for the free permits will be held at certain locations,
such as the office of party, in some wilderness.

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Vegetation Management Guides Approved

An umbrella document to guide future methods of managing competing vegetation has been issued by the USDA-Forest Service for the national forests in Oregon and Washington.

Of seven alternatives in a final environmental impact statement, Forest Service Regional Forester R.E. Worthington chose the one that calls for the use of a variety of methods but with an expected reduction in use of chemicals.

"Where chemicals are considered for use, they will be critically examined for possible effects on adjacent land, streams, and water systems and nearness to people and communities," Worthington said. All methods of vegetation management are so analyzed. Herbicides are just one tool used to accomplish resource management objectives. Methods discussed in the statement are: manual, mechanical, biological, thermal, and chemical.

The statement does not address all decisions that will be made in the program for vegetation management, Worthington pointed out. National Forest Supervisors will be responsible for making an environmental analysis that blends interdisciplinary concerns on specific sites. This information is used to select the actual method used. Analyses of most vegetation management projects are a continuation of those already prepared for other work, such as preparation of a timber sale or a range allotment management plan.

The environmental statement examines all vegetation management methods and analyzes various mixes of these methods.

(more)

Purposes of vegetation management are to (1) reestablish trees on harvested, burned or brush-covered lands, (2) maintain desirable stocking levels for optimum production of wood for public use, (3) reestablish forage resources on range or forest range lands capable of sustained yields of forage, (4) shift species composition of plant communities to maintain or improve habitat for designated wildlife species, (5) promote public safety by removing hazards on rights-of-way, roads and trails and at administrative sites and by eliminating noxious weeds, (6) increase efficiency in controlling wildfire, and (7) maintain facilities and capital improvements for long life and efficiency.

Worthington said the alternative selected (Number 2 in the draft environmental statement) best meets all the evaluation criteria, with due consideration to public comment, public health and safety, environmental protection, cost effectiveness, employment opportunities, and accomplishment of Forest Service goals.

Copies of the final statement are available at major libraries and at Forest Service offices in Oregon and Washington. The decision adopting Alternative 2 will not be implemented for at least 45 days.

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Deputy Regional Forester Named

James C. Space has been chosen Deputy Regional Forester for State and Private Forestry for the Pacific Northwest Region, USDA-Forest Service.

Space, now assistant director of the Cooperative Forestry Staff in the Washington, D.C., headquarters of the Forest Service, will be in Portland to fill the position on August 10, according to Regional Forester R.E. Worthington. Space will officially succeed Frank J. Kopecky on July 29. Kopecky retired March 31, and Paul E. Buffam has been handling the job in the interim.

The Pacific Northwest Region of the Forest Service has three Deputy Regional Foresters. Space will be responsible for supervision and administration of cooperative programs in Oregon and Washington that deal with state and private forest management, forest fire protection, and forest pest protection, Worthington said.

Space, 41, is a 1962 forestry graduate of the University of Idaho and received a masters degree from Yale University in 1963. His first Forest Service assignment was at Grangeville, Idaho, and he then held several jobs in the Northern Region of the Forest Service before transferring to Atlanta in 1971 as a forest management systems specialist in State and Private Forestry. He went to Washington, D.C., in 1974 to the cooperative forestry staff, and in 1976 became Director of Forest Service Computer Applications. He was promoted to his present job last year.

He and his wife, Helen, have two children, Todd and Beverly.

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